

The following lines were written by a soldier in the hospital at New Haven, who lost his leg at the battle of Fair Oaks:

LEG ON MY LEG

Good leg, thou wast a faithful friend,
And truly hast thy duty done;
I thank thee most, that thou didst run
Then didst not let this body run.

Strange paradox! that in the fight
Where I of thee was thus bereft,
I lost my leg for "the Right,"
And yet the right's the one that's left!

But while the sturdy stump remains,
I may be able yet to patch it;
For even now I've taken pains
To make an LEG to match it.

A Full length portrait of England.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Press discourses as follows:

"What are the real sentiments of the English people as to our affairs?" This was a question which, previous to leaving America, I had frequently heard asked, and to which very different and contradictory answers were given.

It was admitted on all hands that, under whatever pretence of neutrality disguised, the government and aristocracy were decidedly hostile in their feelings to the national cause; but by many it was contended that the great majority of the British nation—its benevolent, its working, mercantile, and even educated and wealthy classes under the nobility, and especially the religious portion of the community—were our warm and decided friends. I had seen this latter sentiment reiterated time and again by the foreign correspondents of many of our most influential journals, and especially those of the religious press.

When I arrived in England, now several months since, I determined to keep the object of discovering the real sentiments and feelings of its people on this subject steadily in view, and employ every means in my power for the accomplishment of that purpose. Since then I have mixed freely with all the different classes of society in which I could obtain access—workmen, traders, mechanics, ministers, physicians, barristers, artists, naval and military officers etc., in steamboats, railroad cars, hotels, private residences, shops, warehouses, offices, and places of public resort. In order to draw them out, I have introduced the subject wherever propriety would admit, and expressed my own views without reserve, as well as endeavored by statement, inquiry, and discussion to elicit theirs. If there were any great differences of opinion, I might still be in doubt, and express my opinions without reserve and hesitancy. But as far as I can discover, no such difference exists. That there are exceptions, and that in some places they may be numerous, is not disputed, but the general statement now about to be made may, I think, be relied upon as a fair and certain one.

The sympathies of the English people are with the so-called Southern Confederacy. They cordially desire its ultimate triumph, and firmly believe in it. Ten out of every twelve with whom I have conversed have either openly avowed or strongly indicated such sympathy, and uttered such opinion. Many of these declared that, during the early stages of the conflict, they were strongly with the North, but that their feelings and views had undergone a complete change, and this was the case with a large number of their acquaintances and friends. I have heard this from anti-slavery men, formerly of the most decided type, from ministers of the Gospel, and even from members of the Society of Friends, whose testimony heretofore has been so consistently borne against war and slavery. I have confessed that it was a mystery which I could not understand as to the reasons of their Southern proclivities. In the various grounds were assigned at different times, and by different times, and by different persons. That the South was the weaker, was, by some, considered sufficient reason. It was natural that their sympathies should be aroused in behalf of the weaker against the stronger, and, indeed, it was unavoidable. Yet with a strong inconsistency, it was by no means admitted that the South had proved inferior in skill or strength, and it was confidently asserted that it was impossible to subdue her. Indeed, I have heard it broadly affirmed by those who ought to have known better, that in every conflict where the conditions were anything like equal, the Southern arms have proved victorious.

Again: the English people cannot be made to believe that the slavery question has anything to do with this contest. They assert that it is altogether a question of tariff and territorial supremacy. Many, in conversation with me, have gone so far as to say that they believe slavery would be sooner abolished in recognized Southern Confederacy than if this war should end in a reconstruction of the Union. When pointed to the acts of the present Administration accomplishing its immediate curtailment, and looking to its ultimate destruction, they reply that this course has unwittingly been forced upon it, and is only intended as a bid for the sympathy and co-operation of foreign nations. When the declarations of the Southern leaders, strongly indorsing the system of slavery and making it the acknowledged corner-stone of their political fabric, are repeated in their hearing, they doubt or deny them altogether, or say that they are merely the expression of individual sentiment, and are not to be taken as indicating the sentiment of their Government. It is, indeed, singular that incredulity, and ingenuity in distorting every occurrence to their favor and our detriment prevail.

There are some who come out at once without concealment or circumlocution, and acknowledge that they would like to see the United States humbled and curtailed in her power and resources, as she has always been arrogant and unjust toward England, and sympathized with her enemies in the Crimean war and the Canadian insurrection.

All these different classes, when asked to assign their reason for the belief in the ultimate success of the South, inform us that they are united and desperate; that six millions of people can never be conquered; and if compelled to submit for the present, they will wait every opportunity to avenge themselves; that the expense of keeping them in subjection will utterly impoverish the North, etc., etc.

A young lady—a sensible girl—gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love:

"The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest and dearest love—a love of a bonnet."

MUGGINS' LAST.—Muggins was passing up street with a friend, when he observed a dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently on the defunct animal, and at last said: "There is another shipwreck!" "Shipwreck? where?" asked his friend. "There is a bark that's lost forever," Muggins' companion growled and passed on.

THINGS that never stop—He that is good will become better, and he that is bad, worse, for virtue, vice and time never stop.

ARE LINCOLN & Co. are the powers that be. Jeff. Davis & Co. are the powers that be. "To be, or not to be, that's the question."

"I'm particularly uneasy on this point," as the fly said, when the boy stuck him on the end of a needle.

The man who would try to stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1862.

Capt. H. S. Fitch, A. Q. M.:

Sir:—The duties devolving on the Quartermaster of this post, in addition to his legitimate functions, are very important and onerous, and I am fully aware that the task is more than should devolve on one man. I will endeavor to get you help in the person of some commissioned officer, and, if possible, one under bond; as he must handle large amounts of money in trust; but for the present we must execute the duties falling to our share as well as possible. On the subject of vacant houses, Gen. Grant's orders are: "Take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, and to be paid monthly in advance." Those buildings with their tenants can be turned over to proprietors on proof of loyalty; also, take charge of such as have been leased out by disloyal owners.

I understand that General Grant takes the rents and profits of this class of real property under the rules and laws of war, and not under the confiscation act of Congress. Therefore, the question of title is not involved; simply the possession and the rents and profits of houses belonging to our enemies which are vacant are held in trust for them or the Government, according to the future decisions of the proper tribunals. Mr. McDonald, your chief agent in renting and managing this business, called on me last evening, and left with me written questions which it would take a volume to answer, and a Webster to elucidate. But as we can only attempt plain, substantial justice, I will answer the question as well as I can briefly to the point.

First, When ground is owned by parties who have gone South, and have leased the grounds to parties now in the city, who own the improvements on the ground?

ANSWER.—The United States takes the rents due the owner of the land, does not disturb the owner of the improvements.

Second, When parties owning houses have gone South, and the tenant has given his note for the rent in advance?

ANSWER.—Notes are mere evidence of the debt due landlord, the tenant pays the rent to the Quartermaster, who gives a bond of indemnity against the very notes representing the debt for the particular rent.

Third, When the tenant has expended several months rent in repairs on the house?

ANSWER.—Of course, allow all such credits on reasonable proof and showing.

Fourth, When the owner has gone South, and parties here hold liens on the property, and are collecting their rents to satisfy their liens?

ANSWER.—The rent of a house can only be mortgaged to a person in possession. If a loyal tenant be in possession, and claims the rent from himself as due to himself on some other debt, allow it; but if not in actual possession of the property, rents are not good liens for a debt, but must be paid to the quartermaster.

Fifth, Of parties claiming foreign protection?

ANSWER.—Many claim foreign protection who are not entitled to it. If fairly foreign subjects, residing for business in this country, they are entitled to consideration and protection as long as they obey the laws of the country. If they occupy houses belonging to absent rebels, they must pay rent to the quartermaster. If they own property they must occupy it by themselves, tenants, or servants.

Eighth, When houses are occupied, and the owner has gone South, leaving the agent to collect rents for his benefit?

ANSWER.—Rent must be paid to the quartermaster. No agent can collect and remit money South without subjecting himself to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the public enemy.

Ninth, When houses are owned by loyal citizens but are unoccupied?

ANSWER.—Such should not be disturbed, but it would be well to advise them to have some servant at the house to occupy it.

Tenth, When parties who occupy the house are creditors of the owner who has gone South?

ANSWER.—You only look to collections of rents. Any person who transmits money South is liable to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the enemy, but I do not think it our business to collect debts other than rents.

Eleventh, When the parties who own the property have left the city under General Hovey's order No. 1, but are in the immediate neighborhood on their plantations?

ANSWER.—It makes no difference where they are so they are absent.

Twelfth, When moveable property is found in stores that are closed?

ANSWER.—The goods are security for the rent. If the owner of the goods prefer to remove the goods to paying rent he can do so.

Thirteenth, When the owner lives in town and refuses to take the oath of allegiance?

ANSWER.—If the house be occupied it does not fall under the order. If the house be vacant, it does. The owner can recover his property by taking the oath.

All persons in Memphis residing within our military lines are presumed to be loyal, good citizens, and may at any moment be called to serve on Juris Posse Comitatus or other civil service required by the Constitution and laws of our country; should they be called on to do such duty which would require them to acknowledge their allegiance and subordination to the Constitution of the United States, it would then be too late to refuse. So long as they remain quiet and conform to the laws, so long are they entitled to protection in their property and lives.

We have nothing to do with confiscation. We only deal with possession, and therefore the necessity for a strict accountability, because the United States assumes the place of Trustee and will account to the rightful owner for property, rents, and profits. In due season courts will be established to execute the law, the Confiscation Act included, when we will be relieved of this duty and trust. Until that time, every opportunity should be given to the wavering and disloyal, to return to their allegiance to the Constitution of their birth or adoption. I am etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT'S COMMAND.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, June 28, 1862.

Passes issued for persons to pass out of the city will be understood to mean the person alone, and will not include goods, letters or packages.

Where letters are found on persons passing out, without being marked PASSED by the Provost Marshal, Post Commander or General Commanding, they will be seized and delivered to the Provost Marshal and the offender arrested.

Powder, lead, percussion caps and fire arms of all descriptions are positively prohibited from being carried out of the city by citizens. Citizens are also prohibited from carrying them within the city limits on pain of forfeiture of such weapons and ten days confinement, for the first offense, and expulsion South on our lines, to be treated as spies if ever caught within them thereafter, for the second.

By command of Major-General U. S. Grant,
WM. S. HILLIER,
Provost Marshal General.

HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF CLAIMS,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 1, 1862.

The Board of Claims submits the following rules for the government of parties asking relief and contesting claims:

1. The party asking relief, must make a short succinct statement in writing, showing that the property is in controversy, is in military possession, and all the facts relative to the subject matter of controversy must be clearly stated, and the statement thus made, must be sworn to by the party prosecuting.

2. All the parties interested must be named in the petition, and must have notice of such prosecution.

3. The written statements of all parties will be heard.

4. Arguments, except a short statement of the parties will not be heard.

5. The Board will meet at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

6. Case set for trial at a particular hour must be heard at that time, or they will be dismissed—without good reason can be shown for continuance—and not again heard.

JAMES B. SLACK,
J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Board.
K. P. DE HART.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 2, 1862.

No newspaper will be permitted to be published within this District, unless the Editors and Proprietors thereof, shall first take an oath that they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and that they will support the Constitution and Laws thereof, and that they will not aid or abet the rebellion, nor the so-called Confederate States. Local Provost Marshals will see that this order is strictly enforced.

WM. S. HILLIER,
Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

GENERAL MEDICAL ORDER NO. 1.

HOSPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

ARTICLE 1st.—ADMISSIONS DISTRIBUTIONS OF PATIENTS.

SECTION 1. As it is desirable to avoid the crowding of patients in the permanent hospitals, none will be admitted who are not constantly, or in great part confined to their beds; for all others, as well as convalescents, the camp hospital is the best place. Exception to this rule is, where the corps to which the sick is long, in the march—not having tents and camp-guard behind, and not being supplied with surgeons—for such suitable camp hospitals will be established in convenient places.

SECTION 2. All patients sent to permanent hospitals, will be furnished with the following papers, viz: Surgeons certificate setting forth "Diagnosis Prognosis and general treatment of the disease and its duration." 2d. Muster and descriptive roll, clothing and pay-account. Should the captains of companies have no blanks, they must copy the forms out of the revised Army Regulations. The surgeon in charge is not to reject any patient for want of such papers, but immediately notify the delinquent officer of the omission, and if not rectified in reasonable time, report him or them to the headquarters.

SECTION 3. Immediately after the morning visit, the attending surgeons will report to the surgeon in charge the name, and ward of any patient whom he may consider in a fitting state to return to his camp, and he having satisfied himself of the facts, will furnish the soldier a pass to his regiment, setting forth whether he considers him fit to return to duty or otherwise.

ARTICLE 2nd.—SURGEONS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

SECTION 1. The chief surgeon will act as superintendent of the whole establishment, and specially have in charge its hygiene. He will make frequent inspections of the wards, the kitchen, the water closets, and see that all his subordinates are at their posts. He will as far as possible rectify all disorders on the spot, or if necessary report the same. He will admit visitors, and give them suitable instructions for their intercourse with the sick.

SECTION 2. The assistant surgeons will have definite charges assigned them by their chief—add him in the performance of his duties and visit the sick, or twice a day. The morning call will commence at 8 A. M., the evening call at 5 P. M. Each assistant surgeon will note his prescriptions, at the bedside of the patient, as well as the diet prescribed, and hand the same to the hospital steward, when the call is finished by him, to be entered in the prescription and diet books.

SECTION 3. Nurses will be kind and affectionate with the sick entrusted to their care, allow themselves no untimely jests or profanity, under military penalty.

SECTION 4. Female nurses, while they are expected to conduct themselves with the utmost dignity and propriety, will at once report to the chief surgeon or Medical Director, any rudeness or impropriety of conduct against themselves.

SECTION 5. All the officers and nurses will be mustered by the chief surgeon at 7½ A. M., and at 9 P. M., at which time the assistant surgeons will report that they are satisfied that all the sick are in their wards.

SECTION 6. The ward-master will be assisted in his duties by 2d. Arrangements in the supervision of the clothing, washing and cooking departments.

ARTICLE 3d.—PATIENTS AND VISITORS.

SECTION 1. Patients will obey and use all prescriptions made for them by the medical officers, and administered by the nurses, will conduct themselves with propriety, use no profane or indecent language, under penalty of \$1 for every offense, to accrue to the hospital fund.

SECTION 2. Patients in the judgment of the assistant surgeons, able to do so, will rise at 6 A. M., and make their beds.

SECTION 3. All patients will, on entry into the hospital, be directed of their own clothing, and after being washed, shaved and combed, if their state admits of it, be lavated in hospital gowns. At their dismissal they will leave all hospital clothing and resume their own, which has in the mean time been thoroughly cleaned.

SECTION 4. Visitors will be admitted (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. They will send up their card, with the object of their visit to the chief surgeon, who, if not incompatible with the good of the sick will admit them.

SECTION 5. No wine, beer or spirituous liquor, will be given to visitors to the patients, and they, as well as delinquents, must be delivered to the surgeon for the benefit of the sick, that may most require them, giving however, the friend or the visitor the preference. Individualized charity produces heart burnings and jealousies, and is therefore improper in this case.

SECTION 6. Persons desiring to visit sick prisoners-of-war, must have in addition a permit from the Provost Marshal.

SECTION 7. Clergymen, in their official functions, will be admitted at all hours.

SECTION 8. Arrangements are to be made to celebrate Divine service every Sunday morning, for such of the sick as are able and willing to attend.

JOHN G. J. HOLSTON,
Medical Director.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 4, 1862.

All places within the limits of the city of Memphis and its immediate suburbs, kept for the purpose of retailing spirituous liquors, vintners or saloon liquors of any kind, must be closed, and kept closed by and after 12 o'clock M. of this day.

Any person violating the letter or spirit of this order by keeping open drinking saloons, or retailing therein with closed doors, will subject themselves to imprisonment and the forfeiture of their entire stock.

This order applies to steamboats while lying at the landing.

D. C. ANTHONY,
Lieut. Col. and Provost Marshal of the city of Memphis.

GENERAL MEDICAL ORDER No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, July 5, 1862.

SECTION 1. The rank of medical, as well as other officers, is decided according to Section 5 and Section 3, of the Revised Army Regulations. Wherefore a surgeon of the United States Army, or a Brigade-Surgeon serves with a Division, holding his commission from the President—the take precedence before all regimental surgeons and is the senior officer.

A circular issued from the War Office, Washington, through the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, defines that the senior Medical Officer of a Division is ex-officio to the Medical Director thereof.

SECTION 2. Medical Directors of Division will inspect the regimental hospitals, instruments, medicines and stores, and see that they are always in efficient state for instant use.

SECTION 3. Medical Directors of Divisions will see that Surgeons of regiments carefully keep the various records required by the regulations.

SECTION 4. To facilitate labor, Medical Directors of Divisions will require the senior Engineer of each brigade to collect from the Regimental Engineers their monthly and quarterly reports, consolidate them for their brigade, and send them to the Directors of Divisions, who in turn will consolidate the brigade reports and transmit to the Medical Director of the District the consolidated division report without delay.

SECTION 5. Regimental Surgeons will, every morning, make to the Commander of their regiment the morning report required by regulations, and send a copy of the same to the Medical Director of Division.

By order of Major-General Grant,
JOHN G. J. HOLSTON,
Medical Director.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3, 1862.

The system of guerrilla warfare now being prosecuted by some troops organized under authority of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and others without such authority, being so pernicious to the welfare of the community where it is carried on, and it being within the power of the community to suppress this system, it is ordered that whenever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made, by seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property, from persons in the immediate neighborhood sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government for all loss and expense of action.

Persons acting as guerrillas without organization, and without uniform to distinguish them from private citizens, are not entitled to the treatment of prisoners of war when caught, and will not receive such treatment.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant,
JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 12.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 4, 1862.

If any proprietor or occupant of any building in any town or city within this District, in the occupancy of the Federal army, shall display or suffer to be displayed, from his or her house any treasonable flag or other emblem intended to insult the Federal army or loyal citizens, it shall be the duty of the Local Provost Marshal to take immediate possession of such building and remove the occupants, and convert the same to hospital or other Government uses.

WM. S. HILLIER,
Provost Marshal General,
District West Tenn.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 132.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, July 5, 1862.

All crossing of the river in skiff or private boats is positively prohibited.

Private boats crossing either way will be seized and turned into the Quartermasters Department; owners or passengers as seized and required to take the oath of allegiance, or be placed on the Arkansas shore and abandoned not to be caught within the Federal lines again on pain of being dealt with as spies.

The Navy is requested to cooperate with the military, in the enforcement of this order.

By command of Major Gen. U. S. Grant,
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 91.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tennessee, July 4, 1862.

SECTION 1. Officers and soldiers are hereby prohibited, under severe penalties, from selling military clothing, arms or ammunition, whether the same be public or private property, to citizens. In cases where such sales have been made, the citizens who purchased the same will at once return the property so purchased, to the Commanding Officer of the company or regiment to which the soldier belongs, and the articles were obtained, or to the Post Quartermaster, under the penalty of being arrested and placed in confinement.

SECTION 2. It is the duty of all officers to see that this order is strictly enforced, and that all officers, soldiers or citizens violating the same, by either selling or purchasing, are arrested.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant,
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 133.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, July 5, 1862.

Complaints of recent irregularities, brought to the attention of the General Commanding, render necessary the publication of the following orders:

SECTION 1. Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and persons in the service of the United States, are forbidden to trespass upon the orchards, gardens or private grounds of any person or persons, or in any manner whatever to interfere with the same, without proper written authority so to do. Marauding, pilfering, and any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property, is prohibited by General Orders of the Department Nos. 5 and 13, series of 1861, and will be punished with the extreme penalties imposed by the laws of War, which is death.

SECTION 2. Commissioned officers of companies will not pass their camp lines without written permission of their district, brigade or regimental commanders, and then only on official business, or other urgent and satisfactory reasons, to be given in the letter of permission. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are prohibited from leaving camp at any time, except when detailed on duty or on the written permission of the Regimental Commanders, who may grant such permission to not more than three men at any one time from each company, to be absent under charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for their good conduct.

SECTION 3. The pickets and guard reliefs will remain at their immediate picket or guard stations, unless in the discharge of proper military duty, and will not struggle therewith, under penalty of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with.

SECTION 4. No commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier will be permitted to be absent from camp after "retreat."

SECTION 5. The military police patrols, and picket guards will arrest all persons found violating any of the provisions of this order, either by trespassing upon the gardens, orchards and grounds herein mentioned, or seizure or destruction of private property, or being outside of camp lines, or straggling from their guard stations, without proper authority: Commissioned officers to be reported to the Provost Marshal, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost Marshal, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost Marshal, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost Marshal.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant,
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDERS NO. 56.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 21, 1862.

The undersigned hereby assumes command in Memphis and vicinity. All orders issued by his predecessors will be respected and enforced.

Staff officers stationed at Memphis will report at once in writing, giving full information as to the condition of their Departments and the location of their officers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

orchards and grounds herein mentioned, or seizure or destruction of private property, or being outside of camp lines, or straggling from their guard stations, without proper authority: Commissioned officers to be reported to the Provost Marshal, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost Marshal.

VI. Officers of regiments, detachments and companies, and officers of the day and of the police, are enjoined to use their utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all orders necessary for the safety of the command and the city.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant,
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 13.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 9, 1862.

All passes heretofore issued to citizens, either by the Commanding General, the Provost Marshal General, the Provost Marshal of Memphis or any other officer, which may have been issued without the party being required to take the oath of allegiance or give the prescribed parole of honor, are hereby revoked.

No pass will be granted in any case hereafter, except upon the taking of the oath or parole.

The passes will be submitted for the oath with all special cases (at the discretion of the officer authorized to grant passes) where the party lives beyond the protection of our army.

By command of Major General Grant,
WM. S. HILLIER,
Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 134.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, July 10, 1862.

Col. Clark B. Sagon, Aid-de-camp, is hereby appointed Acting Inspector General for the District.

He will immediately visit all the encampments around the city of Memphis, and report the condition of each as to police, discipline, choice of location both as to health and defensive advantages, and whatever else may present itself worthy of note.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant,
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 10, 1862.

The constant communication existing between the so-called Confederate army, and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued and the efforts to enforce them, constrains the use of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis, of the following persons, are required to move forth beyond our lines within five days from the date hereof:

I. All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who are voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

II. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate government.

III. All persons holding State, County or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.

Said conduct beyond our lines will be given to the parties, hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost Marshal General, or the Provost Marshal of Memphis.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant,
WM. S. HILLIER,
Colonel and Provost Marshal General.